

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Sp. Br. Registry. OFFICE

FILE NO. D 9129 (c)

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

SUBJECT:

Dr. Tsu Min-ye - Complaint of
articles in Chinese press.

[illegible]

1939-40

SECRET

U. GCM 1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE, No. S. B. D. 9127 (C)

S. B. REGISTRY

File No. 9127 (C)

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

Date February 12 1940.

Subject Antecedents and past activities of Dr. Chu Ming Nyi.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

4/10/40

6.1

C.P.
Liu,
True copies
attached herewith
R.D. Yoke
G.Y.
12/2

Dr. Chu Ming Nyi (褚民谊) is a native of Nanzing (Huchow), Chekiang, born in 1884. He studied science in Japan in 1903 and travelled to Europe with Chang Ching Kiang, veteran Kuomintang member, in 1908, and later joined the Tung Mian Hui (a secret society organized by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen planning the overthrow of the Manchu Throne). He returned to China shortly after the outbreak of the Great War to undertake revolutionary work. Attaining no success he went to Paris where he studied medicine and histology at Strasbourg University obtaining degrees of Doctor of Medicine and B.A. of Pharmacy.

He returned to China in 1924 and was appointed Vice President of the University of Kwangtung the following year. Joined the Northern Expeditionary Force in 1926 and served as principal of the Medical Corps. Arrived in Shanghai in 1927 with other noted Kuomintang leaders and was made President of the Institute Technique Franco-Chinois, 1195 Rue Lafayette. The same year he was elected member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang. In 1928 he was commissioned by the Government to study health matters in Europe. He returned to China shortly afterwards and was appointed Chairman of National Sanitation Reconstruction Commission and member of the University Council of the Ministry of Education in 1929. Appointed Commissioner General to the Siege Exhibition in Belgium in 1930 and returned to China in December of the same year. Following the conclusion of the peace

CONFIDENTIAL
G.P. K
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B.M. Taken
R.D. Y.

12 FEB. 1940
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 22/2/40
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SECRET
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

-2-

Station,

Date 19

Subject

Made by. Forwarded by

conference in Shanghai in 1932, Wang Ching Wei was reinstated to the Nanking Government as Chief of Executive Yuan and Dr. Chu being his brother-in-law and close follower became Secretary General of the Yuan and member of the National Economic Council. Despite these important duties assigned to him he seldom attended his office at Nanking spending most of his time in Shanghai ostensibly engaged in educational matters but actually in private business. He resigned from the Executive Yuan in December 1935 when Wang Ching Wei was wounded by would-be assassins at Nanking in November. Dr. Chu retained his close connections with the Central Kuomintang.

In 1937 during the Sino-Japanese hostilities Dr. Chu was reported to have assisted Dr. P.T. Chow in carrying out anti-Japanese propaganda. After Wang Ching Wei started his peace talks from Hongkong in January 1939, Dr. Chu published advertisements in the press (sometime in April) refuting all rumours that he was going to join Mr. Wang. Dr. Chu changed his attitude on September 6, 1939 when he took over the duties of Secretary-General of the new Central Kuomintang and in this capacity forwarded a telegram to Chungking appealing for cessation of hostilities. On November 2, 1939, he signed a letter addressed to local Chinese trade associations requesting their support for the peace movement. He resigned as President of the Institute Technique Franco-Chinois on

SECRET
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

-3-

.....Station,
Date.....19

Subject.

Made by.

Forwarded by.

September 12 when his pro-Wang attitude became known to the students. On September 9 he informed the S.M.C. by letter that Mr. Wang Ching Wei had taken^{up} residence in Yu Yuen Road. On September 13 the Chungking Government issued a circular order for Dr. Chu's arrest.

Dr. Chu Ming Ny speaks French fluently, has a large circle of friends in the French diplomatic service and amongst Chinese disgruntled elements. He is proprietor of the Ming Yi Pharmacy with office at Great China Dispensary, 313 Foochow Road.

Rumours have been current that he will be appointed Mayor of Shanghai with Dr. P.T. Chow as Health Commissioner, as soon as Wang Ching Wei succeeds in the organization of the new government.

Tan Shawan
Superintendent.

A. C. (Special Branch)

February 12 40.

Antecedents and past activities of Dr. Chu Ming Nyi.

Dr. Chu Ming Nyi (褚民誼) is a native of Nanzing (Huchow), Chekiang, born in 1884. He studied science in Japan in 1903 and travelled to Europe with Chang Ching Kiang, veteran Kuomintang member, in 1908, and later joined the Tung Mun Hui (a secret society organized by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen planning the overthrow of the Manchu Throne). He returned to China shortly after the outbreak of the Great War to undertake revolutionary work. Attaining no success he went to Paris where he studied medicine and histology at Strasbourg University obtaining degrees of Doctor of Medicine and B.A. of Pharmacy.

He returned to China in 1924 and was appointed Vice President of the University of Kwangtung the following year. Joined the Northern Expeditionary Force in 1926 and served as principal of the Medical Corps. Arrived in Shanghai in 1927 with other noted Kuomintang leaders and was made President of the Institute Technique Franco-Chinois, 1195 Rue Lafayette. The same year he was elected member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang. In 1928 he was commissioned by the Government to study health matters in Europe. He returned to China shortly afterwards and was appointed Chairman of National Sanitation Reconstruction Commission and member of the University Council of the Ministry of Education in 1929. Appointed Commissioner General to the Siege Exhibition in Belgium in 1930 and returned to China in December of the same year. Following the conclusion of the peace

conference in Shanghai in 1932, Wang Ching Wei was reinstated to the Nanking Government as Chief of Executive Yuan and Dr. Chu being his brother-in-law and close follower became Secretary General of the Yuan and member of the National Economic Council. Despite these important duties assigned to him he seldom attended his office at Nanking spending most of his time in Shanghai ostensibly engaged in educational matters but actually in private business. He resigned from the Executive Yuan in December 1935 when Wang Ching Wei was wounded by would-be assassins at Nanking in November. Dr. Chu retained his close connections with the Central Kuomintang.

In 1937 during the Sino-Japanese hostilities Dr. Chu was reported to have assisted Dr. P.T. Chow in carrying out anti-Japanese propaganda. After Wang Ching Wei started his peace talks from Hongkong in January 1939, Dr. Chu published advertisements in the press (sometime in April) refuting all rumours that he was going to join Mr. Wang. Dr. Chu changed his attitude on September 6, 1939 when he took over the duties of Secretary-General of the new Central Kuomintang and in this capacity forwarded a telegram to Chungking appealing for cessation of hostilities. On November 2, 1939, he signed a letter addressed to local Chinese trade associations requesting their support for the peace movement. He resigned as President of the Institute Technique Franco-Chinoise on

September 12 when his pro-Wang attitude became known to the students. On September 9 he informed the S.M.C. by letter that Mr. Wang Ching Wei had taken^{up} residence in Yu Yuen Road. On September 13 the Chungking Government issued a circular order for Dr. Chu's arrest.

Dr. Chu Ming Nyi speaks French fluently, has a large circle of friends in the French diplomatic service and amongst Chinese disgruntled elements. He is proprietor of the Ming Yi Pharmacy with office at Great China Dispensary, 313 Foochow Road.

Rumours have been current that he will be appointed Mayor of Shanghai with Dr. P.T. Chow as Health Commissioner as soon as Wang Ching Wei succeeds in the organization of the new government.

September 19, 1939.

Morning Translation.

Shun Pao, Sin Wan Pao :-

STUDENTS OF INSTITUT TECHNIQUE FRANCO-CHINOIS SEND
TELEGRAM TO CHUNGKING

After Dr. Chu Min-nyi (褚民誼) had resigned from the Institut Technique Franco-Chinois, the Ministry of Education at Chungking appointed Noon Sz-wei (聶士偉) as acting Principal of the Institut. It is reported, however, that the French authorities will suspend the Institut or amalgamate it with Aurora University.

The students of the Institut Technique Franco-Chinois became excited upon learning of this and are planning to send representatives to make an appeal to the French Ambassador in China.

On September 18, the students sent the following telegram to the Ministry of Education at Chungking :-

"Dr. Chu Min-nyi having resigned, the Ministry ordered Noon Sz-wei to act as the Principal of the Institut Technique Franco-Chinois. We are glad to learn of this.

"However, there is a report that the French authorities will suspend the Institut or amalgamate it with Aurora University. This Institut was established by virtue of the Versailles Peace Pact. Now the French authorities are suggesting a change in the organization of the school. This will not only be contrary to the Versailles Pact, but will constitute a violation of our sovereign rights. We, students, are firmly opposed to this. As the Ministry has issued new orders, the Institut should function as usual. The French authorities are attempting to seize our school.

"As a mark of our loyalty to the government and in order to preserve the history of our school, we have passed the following resolutions :-

- (1) That support be given to Acting Principal Noon who has been appointed to the post by the government.
- (2) That opposition be raised to a suspension of the Institut or its amalgamation with any other school.

"We hereby request the Ministry to preserve the status of the Institut."

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9/21/39

Ta Mei Wan Pao of September 17 published the following letter:-

INSTITUT TECHNIQUE FRANCO-CHINOIS

18-9-39 (AM)

To the Editor,

It is learned that certain persons have published unfounded news in the "Central China Daily News," making unauthorized use of the name of our School Support Committee.

We have to state that the entire body of students of this Institut have repeatedly sent telegrams to the Ministry of Education in Chungking and letters to local leading newspapers exposing their firm attitude towards rebel Chu (朱), the Principal of the Institut. The students love their country and have not sent any written or verbal statements of that type to the "Central China Daily News" or other papers of the same calibre for publication. The report that unrest is brewing and that the Institut is in a state of confusion is entirely untrue and it is obvious that it has been fabricated by treacherous elements in an attempt to create dissension among the ranks of students.

We send this letter with a request that it be published in your paper for the purpose of clearing up the misunderstanding.

The entire body of students of the
Institut Technique Franco-Chinois.
September 16, 1939.

Sin Wan Pao, Shun Pao, Hwa Pao, Chinese-American Daily
News :- 14.9.39 (PM)

New President of the Institut Technique Franco-
Chinois Appointed

As Dr. Chu Min-nyi, President of the Institut Technique Franco-Chinois, has given up his post, the Ministry of Education has appointed Noon Zu-wei (袁汝璽), Chief Secretary of the Sino-Belgium Boxer Indemnity Fund Committee, as President of the school. President Noon officially attended the school yesterday. The school will be re-opened on the date originally set. - Shanghai News Agency.

SEP 10 1939

In Fairness To Dr. Chu

TO COMPLETE the record and with no desire to devote undue attention to the case of Dr. Chu Ming-yl, we feel our editorial of yesterday should be supplemented by the fact that Dr. Chu published a special article in Mr. Wang Ching-wei's organ the *Central China Daily News* yesterday. In this, Dr. Chu explained his views and said that he has left his position with the Institut Technique Franco-Chinois in order to participate in politics.

Dr. Chu impresses us as having acted correctly in giving up his post as principal of the school, under the circumstances. He says that he reported the affair to the Ministry of Education at Chungking, likewise a correct action though rather curiously at odds with his course in electing to join a Japanese-sponsored group. The National Government will doubtless act in due course to fill the position and the students seem to have no valid cause for complaint since Dr. Chu's connection is now severed.

14/1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. . . .

S.S., Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date September 8, 1939.

Subject . . . Political activities of Dr. Tsu Min-yee (褚民誼).

Made by . . . and . . . Forwarded by . . . D.S.I. Golder

The attached translations which were made from the "Central China Daily News" (中華日報), a propaganda organ of Wang Ching-wei, of September 6 and from the "Sin Shun Pao" (新申報), Japanese-owned Chinese language daily paper, of September 7, showing the political activities of Dr. Tsu Min-yee (also known as Chu Min-nyi), Director of the Institute Technique Franco-Chinois, 1195 Rue Lafayette, French Concession.

On April 13 last Dr. Tsu, in a letter to the Commissioner of Police, alleged that the "Shun Pao" (申報), the "Hwa Mei Wan Pao" (華美晚報), the "Ta Mei Wan Pao" (大美晚報), etc. were all communistic because they had published articles accusing him of being active in Wang Ching-wei's peace movement.

On August 10 he again wrote to the Commissioner of Police complaining against the "Chinese-American Daily News" (中美日報) and other local Chinese press for publication of a Reuter's telegram relating to his receipt of large sums of money from Wang Ching-wei.

Dr. Tsu is a relative of Wang Ching-wei and of Dr. P.T. Chow (周邦俊). The latter is Manager of the Great China Dispensary and a Committee member of the S.M.C., who is reported to have been nominated as a member of the Central Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang since the session of the so-called 6th Congress held recently in Shanghai by Wang Ching-wei.

A. C. (Special Branch)

*File
P. S. Golder*

S. D. M. Golder

THE 6TH CONGRESS OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE KUOMINTANG

The first meeting of the 6th Congress of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang was held in Shanghai yesterday at which 59 members of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Kuomintang were present. The meeting was presided over by Wang Ching-wei who made a detailed report on the international situation and Kuomintang affairs and the political situation in China.

During the meeting Chow Vai-hai (周佛海) and eight others were elected to the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee, while Dr. Chu Min-nyi was appointed Secretary-General of the Central Kuomintang, with Mei Sze-ping (梅思平) as Director of the Organization Department, Tao Hsi-sung (陶希聖) as Director of the Publicity Department and Ting Mu-tsung (丁默村) as Director of the Social Affairs Department.

Chu Min-nyi's Telegram to Chungking

Dr. Chu Min-nyi has, as Secretary-General of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, sent a telegram to the Kuomintang members at Chungking, urging them to effect an immediate conclusion of the hostilities, because the conditions prevailing both within and without this country are not favourable to war.

Two years ago, the telegram says, we were in a position to avoid war, but now conditions have changed and if peace can do no harm to our national existence and independence and if the continuation of the war of resistance will only lead the country to ruin, then why should we not seek for peace.

It is in the interests of the nation and the people that comrade Wang Ching-wei is suggesting peace to Chungking, yet he is being accused of conspiring with the enemy. Now if a person who advocates peace is a traitor, then comrade Chiang Kai-shek is a traitor for he has on many occasions carried out peace negotiations. Prior to Wang Ching-wei's departure from Chungking, I had on many occasions, in company with representatives of comrade H.H. Kung in Shanghai, opened negotiations with the other party for the conclusion of hostilities and withdrawal of armed forces, because I consider that the sooner peace is realized, the earlier will the people be delivered from their misery and sufferings. I never realized that I would be condemned for having advocated peace.

Take, for instance, the Powers that can render us assistance in this war of resistance. They comprise Great Britain, the U.S.A., France, Soviet Russia and others. In concluding with Germany a Non-Aggression Pact, Soviet Russia has violated the principle of our war of resistance. Moreover, she does not want to be involved in the war. As regards Britain and France, they have declared war on Germany and are no longer in a position to help us, while the U.S.A., though possessing immense financial resources, is not a country that can render us more help.

All this shows that the existing conditions are no longer favourable to China; on the contrary, they are favourable for peace. Both China and Japan should come to their senses and quickly cease fighting and give joint assurances of peace in East Asia, and should at the same time prevent Soviet Russia from having any opportunity to intensify her intrigues for the prolongation of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, thereby frustrating her ambition to sovietize China.

If my proposal should receive your favourable consideration, then it is hoped that delegates will be detailed to Shanghai to hold joint discussions on national affairs. I will do my best to make the necessary arrangements.

September 7, 1939.

Afternoon Translation.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper) :-

DR. CHU MIN-NYI, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DECISIONS OF THE
CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, DESPATCHES A CIRCULAR TELEGRAM
TO COMRADES IN CHUNGKING, URGING THEM TO SAVE THE NATION
BY CONCLUDING PEACE

In accordance with the decisions passed at the Central Executive Committee, Dr. Chu Min-nyi, Chief Secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the revived Kuomintang, despatched on September 5 a lengthy telegram to comrades and committee members of the Central Supervisory Committee and of the Central Executive Committee at Chungking, stating that in view of the internal and external conditions in China to-day, the present is the best time for the comrades to rise and save the nation by means of peace so that the military operations may be stopped at once. He advised General Chiang Kai-shek to retire.

The following is a summary of Dr. Chu Min-nyi's telegram :-

Chinese and Japanese troops fought in Shanghai. General Chiang Kai-shek's party sought the co-operation of the Communist Party, thereby permitting military and political control to slip into the hands of the Communist Party. Now affairs seem to have reached such a state that host and guest are changing positions. This is much regretted.

Peace is absolutely essential for the existence of the nation. If our right of independence is to be respected and upheld, all organs of the nation should at once adopt measures for peace. Two years have passed since the outbreak of the incident. How much has the nation lost and suffered during this period! Why is General Chiang Kai-shek still shouting to-day for a protracted war of resistance? Under present circumstances, General Chiang is probably uncertain of winning final victory. Furthermore, Prince Konoye has clearly stated that Japan has no territorial ambitions, will make no demand for concessions of land, nor will she request compensation for war expenses. It is clearly explained that the right of self-determination and independence of China will be unharmed. So we request the Chiang Kai-shek clique to retire.

Wang Ching-wei, in support of Prince Konoye's manifesto, introduced the idea of saving the nation by peace and fled from Chungking, but his fellow-members of the Kuomintang are still in Chungking under the surveillance of the Communist Party and the Chiang Kai-shek clique and cannot give voice to their proposals.

We should think of the nation first and not of ourselves. Now war has broken out between Great Britain and France on the one side and the Germany on the other, but China and Japan should maintain peace in East Asia and be determined to establish a new order in East Asia. The Chiang clique should take advantage of the present opportunity to retire so that Chairman Wang may freely exercise his authority. The comrades at Chungking are advised to come to Shanghai to discuss national affairs.

September 7, 1939.

Afternoon Translation.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese-owned Chinese language newspaper):-

ADVICE TO CHIANG KAI-SHEK TO RETIRE
(Editorial comment)

The revival movement started by the Kuomintang this year is the first movement of the kind to be promoted by the Kuomintang since its reorganization in the 13th Year (1924) of the Chinese Republic. This movement has great significance because it advocates peace, not war. This policy is entirely opposite to that of the war of resistance as adopted by the Kuomintang Government under the compulsion of the Communist Party.

In the telegram recently addressed by Wang Ching-wei to the Secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang at Chungking, Wang urged the members of the Central Executive Committee and the Central Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang at Chungking to leave for Shanghai to take part in a discussion of national affairs.

Yesterday another telegram was despatched to the Kuomintang at Chungking by Dr. Chu Min-nyi, the newly appointed Secretary-General of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, pointing out that existing conditions are not favourable for war and urging Chungking to cease fighting immediately and to detail delegates to Shanghai to make arrangements. The telegram also points out that Chiang's dictatorship and anti-Japanese policy are harmful to the nation and Chiang Kai-shek should make way for the wise and create no more obstructions to peace.

The telegrams of Wang Ching-wei and Chu Min-nyi contain the very expressions that the people wish to say but are unable to say. What pleases the people the most is the advice to Chiang Kai-shek to retire.

After the northern expedition, Chiang became ambitious. He seems to have forgotten the people and the revolution as if both the Kuomintang and the country are his private property. His followers formed the Blue-Shirts Society and the C.C. Corps for his protection. Now in the hope of being conferred the vague title of national hero, he has tolerated communism and adopted an anti-Japanese policy, thereby plunging China into unprecedented suffering. Even if his flesh be cut for food and his skin be used as blanket, it would not be sufficient to atone his offence.

Chiang Kai-shek is not a person of up-to-date qualifications. He is neither a politician nor an expert in Kuomintang affairs or of military tactics. If Chiang is really sincere in his desire to work for the Kuomintang and the people, he should retire and make way for the wise; if he still considers that he is the only person who can bring good to both the Kuomintang and the country, then he will not be able to escape the final judgment of the people. If Chiang is a hero, he should retire and stay at home at this time when all the people are against him.

It may be argued that if peace fails to materialize after Chiang retires, it would be a loss of opportunity for the war of resistance. This is not true.

September 7, 1939.

Afternoon Translation.

We can guarantee that peace will materialize if Chiang retires. Even should peace be not effected, there will be no loss of territory as during the peace negotiations a truce will be in force and it will do no harm to our war of resistance. For this reason, we advise Chiang Kai-shek to retire.

We hope that Messrs Wang and Chu will compel Chiang to retire because this is a matter that concerns the salvation of the nation by means of peace.

D 91-9

August 12,

39.

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In reply to you letter,
Institute technique franco-Chinois,
no. 1195 rue Lafayette.

Sir,

In reply to your letter dated August 10,
1939, the Chinese American Daily News and other
papers published a refutation signed by your-
self on August 12, 1939.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. K. M. Bourne.
Commissioner of Police.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.5, Special Branch *S.5/56/6*

REPORT

Date.....August 12, 1939.

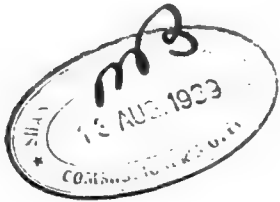
Subject.Dr. Tsu Min-yea.....letter to Headquarters relative to news item
.....in the August 10th issue of the "Chinese-American Daily News."

Made by..... and Forwarded by.....D.S.I. Golder.....

On August 10th, 1939, the "Chinese-American Daily News" (*中華日報*), among other items in the political field, carried a short report (a Reuters telegram) relating that Dr. Tsu Min-yea of the Institute Technique Franco-Chinois, 1195 Rue Lafayette, had been in receipt of large sums from the Wang Ching-wei clique.

Most foreign and foremost Chinese papers carried the same news item, whilst they to-day have printed - the "Chinese-American Daily News" included - letters of refutation signed by Dr. Tsu Min-yea.

*Comment
S.I.
I think this
should satisfy
Dr. Chai
The Robertson
D.C. (S.A.)
C. 12
8*



Em Golder
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

TRANSLATION FROM FALCON

Institut Franco-Chinois,
115 Rue L. Spette.

August 10, 1907.

Dear Sir,

I enclose herewith a cutting from the "Chinese American Daily News," in which my name has again been mentioned.

I dissent entirely apart from my political opinions. I have no desire that I be spoken of in the press.

As the "Chinese American Daily News" is located in the Settlement, I would be greatly obliged if you would inform this newspaper that it should pay more attention to these stories the object of which is solely to sully my reputation.

With thanks in anticipation, I have the honour,
etc., etc.,

DR. TSU MIN YEE

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH

Institut Franco-Chinois,
1195 Rue Lafayette.

August 10, 1939.

Dear Sir,

I enclose herewith a cutting from the "Chinese American Daily News," in which my name has again been brought up.

Remaining entirely apart from any political movements, I have no desire that I be spoken of in the press.

As the "Chinese American Daily News" is located in the Settlement, I would be greatly obliged if you would inform this newspaper that it should pay more attention to these stories the object of which is solely to sully my reputation.

With thanks in anticipation, I have the honour,
etc., etc.,

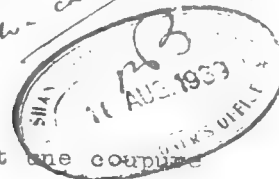
DR. TSU MIN YEH

10 août

9.

D C (S/Bu)
Phan do S.
PA. 20/17
du com

Cher Monsieur,



Je vous remets ci-joint une copie
du "Chinese American Daily News" dans la-
quelle mon nom a été de nouveau soulevé.

Restant à l'écart de tout mouvement
politique, je ne veux pas qu'on parle de
moi dans les journaux.

Comme le "Chinese American Daily
News" se trouve dans la Concession Inter-
nationale, je vous serais très obligé de
vouloir bien faire dire à ce journal
qu'il devra désormais faire attention à
ces racontars dont le seul but est de
nuire à ma réputation.

Avec mes remerciements, veuillez
agréer, cher Monsieur, l'expression de

Chinese American Daily News

Su 10 août 1939

汪兆銘新陰謀

組織所謂「國民黨會議」

日方給以鉅資

【路透社九日重慶電】此間接上海華方消息，汪精衛刻正組織所謂「國民黨會議」，俾設立一最高中央黨部，而佈置成立新「政府」之途徑，日本已允給汪日金一百五十萬元，已由橫濱正金銀行交汪之親屬民誼、批五十萬元、已由橫濱正金銀行交汪之親屬民誼、汪氏、聞周佛海與高宗武活動甚力，從事組織會、並擬定與會代表之名單。

;

mes sentiments les plus distingués.

Dr. E. J. T. -

April 28, 1939.

Afternoon Translation.

Hwa Mei Chen Pao publishes the following article written by one Tu Chun :-

DR. CHU MIN-NYI'S NOTICE

China has been invaded. It is the natural duty of all Chinese, including Dr. Chu Min-nyi, to defend their country. As a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, Dr. Chu should sacrifice his life for the country.

Whilst the Chinese people are very indignant over Wang Ching-wei's rebellious activities, Dr. Chu, who is closely connected with Wang Ching-wei, has given no indication of his position despite the fact that proof of Wang's traitorous activities against the country has been produced. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Chinese people should misunderstand Dr. Chu and are entertaining doubts about Dr. Chu and even to believe that Dr. Chu is in league with Wang Ching-wei.

With great indignation, the Chinese people have petitioned the National Government to punish Dr. Chu, while the students and teachers of the Institut Technique Franco-Chinois have requested Dr. Chu to clarify his attitude. As a result, Dr. Chu has published a notice.

In this notice, Dr. Chu points out that he is not concerned about monetary profit or official life. In reality, he wants fame and profit because he is also the proprietor of a pharmacy. That Dr. Chu is keenly interested in music and drama as well as in the promotion of sports and health is a fact. We, as a third party, respect the attitude of Dr. Chu's loyalty to music and drama. Maybe after China has been annihilated, Dr. Chu will be able to enjoy music and plays of an international character.

Any person who is willing to be a slave is detested by the people and should be killed without leniency. This remark applies to any traitor to the nation.

It is to be hoped that Dr. Chu will reflect because there would be no chance for any traitor to the nation to hide his traitorous activities.

Ta Mei Pao publishes the following article :-

Dr. Chu Min-Nyi Interviewed

As this paper had published articles about the affairs of the Institut Technique Franco-Chinois, Dr. Chu Min-nyi yesterday morning detailed a representative to call on the editor of this paper to ask him to have a talk with Dr. Chu. At first, the writer rejected the request for fear that the call might give rise to misunderstanding. However, upon being encouraged by a friend, I agreed to make the call on Dr. Chu.

April 28, 1939.

Afternoon Translation.

Consequently I went to Dr. Chu's home at 40, Avenue du Roi Albert at about 4 p.m. yesterday and was admitted into his library.

In the course of the interview, Dr. Chu denied that any trouble had taken place in the Institut Technique Franco-Chinois and expressed his regret that this paper should have published a contributed article dealing with the affairs of the institut.

When questioned about current political affairs, Dr. Chu made the following statement:- "Recently, the 'Morning Leader' and the 'News Digest' published articles in which I was requested to make an explanation of my attitude. At first I regarded this as not worth paying attention to because I do not like to strike a person who is already down. I have now given up political and Party affairs and am devoting my entire attention to educational work. I am certain that Mrs. Wang Ching-wei had never made the statement that her husband was at Hanoi and that I was his representative in Shanghai in all affairs. I regard such rumours not worth refuting but on the advice of relatives and friends I published a notice in the local papers for which I spent hundreds of dollars."

The following conversation then passed between the writer of this article and Dr. Chu :-

Question: Is Mr. Wang Ching-wei really in Shanghai? It is said that he is staying on Seymour Road. Is this true?

Answer: I have no information.

Q.: If Wang's departure from Chungking was due to political dissension, he should have brought up certain proposals before leaving. It is now too late for him to establish his innocence. Are you also of this opinion?

A.: Too many sacrifices.

Q.: In the written statement issued by Mr. Woo Shih-huei (吳世輝), a veteran Kuomintang member, Chen Pei-chun (陳佩君), wife of Wang Ching-wei, was said to have given secret orders to her husband. Is this true?

A.: I can say definitely that she did not state that I am the representative of Wang Ching-wei in Shanghai. As I have not been in touch with them for a long time, I cannot say whether or not she had given any secret instructions.

Q.: As the whole nation is now indignant over Wang's acts, why does not Mr. Wang go abroad?

A.: The publication of Mr. Woo's statement had exposed Wang to capital punishment; therefore if Wang should go abroad, he would find it very difficult to protect himself at every stop or landing place.

Q.: But it is not safe for him to stay in Hanoi. Was not Tseung Chung-min (曾仲鳴) fatally attacked in Hanoi?

A.: This was due to carelessness on the part of Wang Ching-wei, but now stricter precautions are being maintained by the authorities at Hanoi.

FILE

April 28, 1939.

Afternoon Translation.

Throughout the conversation, Dr. Chu gave every sign of avoiding being involved in Wang Ching-wei's affairs. For this reason, he maintained an attitude of absolute ignorance about Wang's movements. He stated that he took up the post of Director of the Institut Technique Franco-Chinois at the request of General Chiang Kai-shek.

"When I was at Hankow," Dr. Chu said, "the Government intended to appoint me to look after the affairs of the Kuomintang in Shanghai, but I refused on the ground that I am too well known locally both to foreign and Chinese residents. I am now 57 years of age. In the daytime I go to the institut to attend to the school's affairs, while at night, I practise calligraphy and take physical exercises. I have never been to Hongkew or to the International Settlement. It is ridiculous that so many rumours should have been started against me."

Dr. Chu also said that death may be fortune or a misfortune. Take, for instance, the cases of General Han Fu-chu (韓復榘) and General Liu Hsiang (劉湘). One was fortunate and the other was not. It all depends upon circumstances.

The interview lasted about 90 minutes. When I left I noticed a number of detectives in plain clothes and Russian policemen at the gate.

April 13, 1939.

Afternoon Translation.

Chinese-American Daily News 8-

ACTIVITIES OF FOLLOWERS OF WANG CHING-WEI IN SHANGHAI

It has been widely reported during the past few days that Wang Ching-wei is in Shanghai, but the reports lack confirmation.

It is learned that Ling Peh-sun (林柏生), a close follower of Wang Ching-wei, who was seriously wounded at Hongkong when an attempt was made on his life by patriotic elements, has already arrived in Shanghai and is residing in a certain apartment on Rue Lafayette in the French Concession. Chow Vei-hai (周佛海), another follower of Wang, is also in Shanghai and is residing in the Park Hotel. Wang's other followers such as Li Sung-wu (李聖五) are also in Shanghai. All have close relations with the Japanese and puppet authorities.

It is reported that they are planning to induce local newspapermen to spread absurd propaganda on their behalf and will utilize them to secure information from the National Government to be passed on to the Japanese. Local newspapermen are refusing to work for them.

Wang's followers in Shanghai will form a news agency and will issue news sheets within a few days. In addition, they will also publish a daily newspaper.

D. I. Pan
14/4

D. I. Pan
14/4

Kuo Chi Jih Pao publishes the following article :-

Chu Min-nyi Asked to Issue a Formal Statement of
His Attitude

Dr. Chu Min-nyi's name is being mentioned in many telegraphic reports sent out by Reuter's and the United Press from Chungking; it also appears in the list of Wang Ching-wei's adherents as published by the "Sin Hwa Jih Pao" (新華日報). A telegram of the United Press even said: "According to a statement made by Mrs. Wang Ching-wei, her husband has not left Hanoi for Shanghai, but Chow Vai-hai, Chu Min-nyi and others are now very active in Shanghai and are making preparations for her husband."

Dr. Chu's relationship with Wang Ching-wei is known to all. As he is now suspected of taking part in Wang's activities, it will be advisable for him to issue a formal statement clarifying his stand.

According to information given out by persons closely associated with Dr. Chu, he has even accused the newspapers, which had published reports about him, of being communist papers and has requested the Settlement authorities to suppress them. While we are unable to confirm this information, we hope that it is not true.

We again suggest that Dr. Chu will issue a formal statement informing the public of his stand.

Mr. Pan
but
24/4

APR 26 1939

Wang's Former Aide Denies Joining Move

Reports that he was vitally interested in the new political activities of Mr. Wang Ching-wel, ousted Kuomintang official, were denied yesterday by Dr. Chu Min-yin, prominent local educationist and for many years Wang's associate in Government service.

Dr. Chu was alleged to be playing a leading part in the reported establishment of Wang's headquarters in Shanghai, affiliating himself with Chou Fu-hai and other expelled Kuomintang officials who are now here.

In a statement published yesterday in all leading Chinese papers, Dr. Chu asserted that since the withdrawal of the Chinese forces westward, he had completely occupied himself in educational activities.

Dr. Chu has been the head of the Sino-French Engineering College in Shanghai, a joint enterprise of the Chinese and French Governments. At present, he is also playing an active part in the refugee relief work here.

In the statement, Dr. Chu declared that the first report of Wang's desertion reached him through the press. He also ridiculed the telegram sent to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek by a certain unnamed civic group in Shanghai, charging him with being a "traitor."

Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom of the page, including a large 'R' and the date '26/4'.

Special Branch,
April 26, 1939.

Commissioner.

Sir,

I have had a talk with Dr. P.T. Chow of the Great China Dispensary, a relative of Dr. Chu Min-nyi. He tells me that Dr. Chu has intimated to journalists and students on more than one occasion that he takes no part in politics and is not concerned with or in any way responsible for the actions of Wang Ching-wei. Not content with this demands have been made, principally by student elements, that he prove his words by coming into the open as a leader of a campaign against Wang Ching-wei. Comment on more or less similar lines appears in today's Chinese press and I do not see that the police can do very much unless and until the papers go further and actually denounce him as a traitor. To approach the editorial staffs just at the moment might bring results we do not want.

J. H. Robertson

D. C. (Special Branch)



FILE

DR
P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

27/4

April 25, 1939.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. E. REGISTRY
Morning Leader on 9/12

DR. CHU MIN-NYI'S NOTICE

Dr. Chu Min-nyi publishes the following notice in the "Ta Mei Pao" and other local newspapers to-day:-

"I have been the Director of the Institut Technique Franco-Chinois for the past twelve years. Since the withdrawal of our forces from Shanghai, I have remained in Shanghai, devoting my whole time to the affairs of the institut. As this institut was established jointly by China and France for an exchange of culture between the two countries and to train industrial experts, its existence has close connection with the diplomatic relations between the two nations. I have, therefore, forsaken my political life and devoted my attention to the institut.

"Personally, I am not concerned in monetary profit or in official life, but I find profound interest in music, plays, athletics and physical culture. These are my favourite pastimes and it is known to all.

"I knew nothing of Mr. Wang Ching-wei's departure from Chungking last year. I learnt about it only on the following day when I read the newspapers. I have no advance information of his departure nor have I ever made any statement on his departure. Much speculation about me has existed owing to a misunderstanding.

"I have been very careful and apart from attending to the affairs of the institut and offering my writings for sale for relief purposes, I have always remained indoors and taken no part in any activities. Yet despite all this, my name was mentioned in the telegram sent to General Chiang Kai-shek by local public bodies. The allegations contained in that telegram were based entirely on lies, to say nothing of the fact that the names of the so-called public bodies were not published in the telegram.

"I was informed of the rumours by my friends but I did not take them seriously. However, I now deem it necessary to make an explanation in view of the fact that the allegations directed against me have become more and more outrageous.

"In short, I will continue my present mode of life and will attend to the affairs of the Institut Technique Franco-Chinois. I will take no part in any political activities.

"I publish this notice for the information of the general public."

Morning Leader (Comment) :-

Advice to Dr. Chu Min-Nyi

To-day, Dr. Chu Min-nyi publishes a notice in various local Chinese newspapers stating that he is not interested in political affairs and that he is attending only to the affairs of the Institut Technique Franco-Chinois. At this time when rumours are prevalent it is interesting to note that Dr. Chu denies that he is engaged in any political activities. However we are of the opinion that Dr. Chu's notice is not sufficient to dispel the rumours. Dr. Chu is a close relative of Wang Ching-wei. Now he states that he is not following Wang but he says nothing about Wang's rebellious acts. Being a member of the C.E.C. of the Party, Dr. Chu cannot remain silent towards Wang's revolt. If he desires to refute these rumours, it would be better for Dr. Chu to issue a more detailed report.

CHINA PRESS.

AL POL 106
S. E. REGISTRY
N. S. A. D.
Date _____

APR 2 1939

**Wang Ching-wei Said
Starting Newspaper,
News Agency Here**

Planning to launch intensive publicity in Shanghai, followers of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, ousted Kuomintang official, are organizing a news agency and a newspaper in Hongkew, a Chinese report said yesterday.

The news agency will be known as "Min Kuo" while the journal will be named the "Far Eastern Daily News," according to the report.

Meanwhile it was alleged that Wang's headquarters had been established in a private dwelling Dixwell Road.

Among Wang's followers now in Shanghai were said to be Mrs. Wang, Chou Fu-kai, and Chu Min-yi.

Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom of the page, including a large circular mark and the text "P. 4 to C".

APR 25 1939

NEWSPAPER PLACED UNDER BOYCOTT

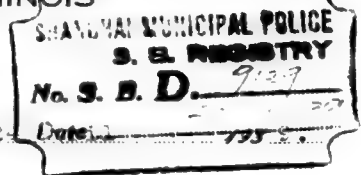
Chungking Officials Order
News Agency To
End Service

As a boycott measure taken against the "Hua Nan Jih Pao," the official mouthpiece in Hongkong of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, self-exiled Chairman of the Central Political Council, the Central News Agency in the Colony has been instructed by the Central Kuomintang to cease supplying news dispatches to that newspaper, according to a report received in Shanghai yesterday.

This order became effective as from April 23, the report stated. It will be recalled that Mr. Ling Pai-sheng, publisher and editor of the paper, was seriously wounded after he was set upon by two attempted killers. One of the men was arrested by Hongkong police authorities, tried in court, and subsequently sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment.

It was through the "Hua Nan Jih Pao" that Mr. Wang Ching-wei had issued his series of three important peace statements concerning the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

院學工立國法中
號五九一一路德斐辣
INSTITUT TECHNIQUE FRANCO-CHINOIS
1195, RUE LAFAYETTE



Changhai, le 2

PA
Acknly 9 slip
Dc (Sp Br)
Comm



Major K. H. Bourne,
Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai.

Cher Monsieur,

Je vous renvoie ci-joint le texte d'un télégramme
publié hier dans les divers journaux de Shanghai. Ce té-
légramme m'accusait d'avoir été très actif et d'avoir
fait la propagande partout à Shanghai en faveur de la
cause de M. Wang Shing-wei.

Cette nouvelle est tout-à-fait fausse, car toute la
journée je suis à l'Institut technique franco-chinois et
je ne sors même pas de chez moi.

Les détectives que la Police française a bien voulu
détacher à ma garde peuvent le constater et le prouver.

Je vous prie de vouloir bien faire prendre les me-
sures nécessaires pour que ces racontars cessent, racon-
tars très préjudiciables aussi bien à ma réputation qu'à
ma sécurité personnelle.

En vous remerciant d'avance de tout ce que vous

TEL. 72331

ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE:
"FRAN-CHICO" SHANGHAI

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)
25/4

voudrez bien faire pour moi en cette circonstance, je
vous prie d'agréer, cher Monsieur, l'expression de mes
sentiments les plus distingués.

Dr. Tsu Min-ye

Dr. Tsu Min-ye.

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH

INSTITUT TECHNIQUE FRANCO-CHINOIS

1190 Rue Lafayette

Shanghai, April 24, 1939.

Mr. A. L. FOURNE,
Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

I send you herewith the text of a telegram published yesterday in the various Shanghai newspapers. This telegram accuses me of having been very active and having spread propaganda all over Shanghai on behalf of Mr. Wang Ching Wei's cause.

This news is a downright fabrication for all day I am in the Institut Technique Franco-Chinois and I never even go out from my home.

The detectives that the French Police have been kind enough to detach to guard me can confirm and prove this statement.

I beg you to take the necessary measures in order that this gossip ceases since it endangers my personal security and sullies my reputation.

In thanking you in advance for all that you can do in these circumstances,

I have the honour, etc., etc.,

Dr. Tsu Min-ye.

APR 23 1989

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

LOCAL PUBLIC BODIES REQUEST KUOMINTANG TO PUNISH CHOW
VAI-HAI AND OTHER WANG CHING-WEI'S ADHERENTS

Yesterday various public bodies in Shanghai sent the following telegram to General Chiang Kai-shek :-
"Since the rebellion of Wang Ching-wei, Chow Vai-hai (周佛海), Ling Pah-sun (林柏生), Gau Lin-nyi (高仁謨) and other followers of Wang Ching-wei have been actively working for the enemy. We request you to call a meeting of the Central Executive Committee and of the Central Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang to dismiss Chow Vai-hai and others from the Kuomintang, to relieve them of their official appointments and to punish them, thereby upholding discipline in the Party."

April 26, 1939.

Kuo Chi Jih Pao publishes the following article written by one Chang San (張三) :-

DR. CHU MIN-NYI'S STATEMENT

On April 23 I wrote an article requesting Dr. Chu Min-nyi to make an official declaration of his attitude. Yesterday I read his notice in the local papers. It shows that Dr. Chu has finally come to the conclusion that he must publish a statement owing to the prevalence of so many rumours that are daily becoming more and more outrageous.

However, this notice fails to touch the right points and is not one that is expected by the public.

E.
U.S.C.S.
Firstly, Dr. Chu is still a member of the C.E.C., therefore he cannot say that he has abandoned his political life. In his notice, Dr. Chu says that he is attending to the affairs of the Institut Technique Franco-Chinois because its existence is closely connected with the diplomatic relations between China and France. Any work that is related with the diplomatic relations of a country has political significance. Therefore, Dr. Chu's statement that "he has taken absolutely no part in political activities" is far from being correct so far as his work is concerned.

Secondly, owing to this lack of proper understanding, Dr. Chu regards political work as illegal activities and therefore states that he has no interest for monetary profit or official advancement. Such a statement is tantamount to any merchant saying that he is devoting his entire time to business but he takes no part in political affairs. For an ordinary merchant to make such a statement is excusable, but for a person like Dr. Chu, who at one time had held several high

positions and who at present is still a member of the C.E.C., such a statement seems rather ineffective, because it shows that Dr. Chu's previous participation in political work was for purpose of making money and for official advancement. The so-called "no interest for monetary profit or official advancement" is not the real desire of Dr. Chu.

Thirdly, to prove his non-participation in any outside activities, Dr. Chu states that he has always remained indoors, but one may remain indoors all day long and yet it is still possible for one to engage in certain activities. Therefore, Dr. Chu's statement in this connection has little force.

Finally, Dr. Chu states that he knew nothing beforehand of Mr. Wang Ching-wei's departure from Chungking last year nor had he issued any statement afterwards and ~~that~~ therefore he says that the various rumours about him are due to some misunderstanding about himself.

However, in my opinion, it would not have been anything extraordinary if Dr. Chu had advance information of Wang's departure from Chungking. What he should have done in that event was to issue a statement afterwards. I presume that when he says "I have made no statement whatever," he means that he is not in support of the peace advocated by Wang Ching-wei. However, in view of his relations with Wang Ching-wei, his failure to make a statement in support of Wang Ching-wei does not necessarily mean that he is opposed to Wang or to his movement. Because the National Government is silent

over the treasonable acts of Wang Ching-wei, it does not mean that it is not opposed to the peace movement that is being advocated by Wang Ching-wei. If this should be the case, the Japanese Special Affairs Section would have spread rumours to this effect.

What we now expect from Dr. Chu is a statement that he is opposed to the peace movement that is being advocated by Wang Ching-wei and nothing more. He need not publish any notice because the newspaper reporters are quite willing to publish it for him free of charge.

April 28, 1939.

"Hwa Mei Chen Pao" publishes the following article written by one Lan Ho (藍河) :-

CHU LIN-NYI'S STATEMENT

Chu Lin-nyi's name has not only been mentioned in telegraphic reports from Chungking about the activities of rebel Wang Ching-wei's followers in Shanghai, it also appears in a joint telegram sent by various local public bodies requesting General Chiang Kai-shek to dismiss rebel Wang's followers. If Chu Lin-nyi is not a follower of rebel Wang, he should make a statement clarifying the following two points:-

- (1) His support for the war of resistance.
- (2) His opposition to the treasonable activities of rebel Wang Ching-wei.

Chu Lin-nyi has at last issued a statement but in this statement he avoided the above two points. He states that he has never participated in any political activities and that he is devoting himself to the maintenance of the Institut Technique Franco-Chinois. As regards rebel Wang, he declares that he knew nothing about Wang's departure from Chungking and had learnt about it only on the following day when he read the newspapers. He adds that he had no advance information of Wang's departure nor had he ever made any statement on Wang's departure.

It is ridiculous for a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, residing in Shanghai, to declare that he has never participated in any political activities. Moreover, he is not only courteously greeting Wang Ching-wei, who has been denounced by the Kuomintang as a traitor and rebel, as "Mr. Wang" but he has also failed to refute the suspicion that he is one of rebel Wang's followers. He says that he had never made any statement on Wang's departure, but this does not clarify the point that he is on the side of Wang Ching-wei.

- 2 -

The statement enables us to have a clearer
understanding of Chu Min-nyi's attitude.

April 26, 1939.

"Standard (Evening Edition)" of April 25
published the following brief comment :-

CHU LIN-NYI'S STATEMENT

In a statement which he published in various newspapers, Chu Lin-nyi stated that he knew nothing of Wang's departure from Chungking last year, that he had learnt of it only on the following day when he read the newspapers and that he had no advance information of Wang's departure nor had he ever made any statement on his departure. He did this in order to make it clear that he has nothing to do with Wang Ching-wei.

It should be realized, however, that the suspicion aroused about Chu Lin-nyi himself lies in the statement, "I had no advance information of Wang's departure nor have I ever made any statement on his departure." Judging by the importance of Wang's rebellion and Chu's position and connection with the Kuomintang, he could not have been entirely ignorant and even if he had no advance knowledge of the departure, he should have issued a statement.

U. S. REGISTRY
No. S. A. D. _____
date _____

MEMO.

Dr. Chou, seems
to have been
the second party
involved. The
Chinese press are
now calling for
Dr. Chou to come onto
the spot and declare
himself.

Explain to him
page 2



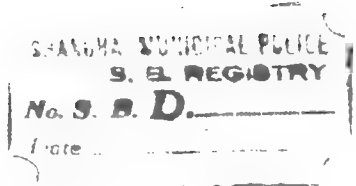
D.C. Special Branch.

85
attention
HP

FILE

BB.
26/4

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH



INDIENNE CHINESE FRANCO-CHINOIS

Shanghai, April 21, 1939.

Dear Sir,,

I have to thank you very much for your friendly letter of the 18th. instant.

Attached herewith I send you a list containing the names of newspapers and the dates of the articles in which my name is mentioned.

Yours, etc.,,,

DR. TSU MIN-YEE.

Commissioner of Police.

院 學 工 立 國 法 中
號 五 九 一 一 路 德 斐 辣
INSTITUT TECHNIQUE FRANCO-CHINOIS
1195, RUE LAFAYETTE

Central Reg. 21-471021

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. E. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. *C. 1*
Date *21 April 1931*

TEL. 72331
ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE.
"FRANCHIGO" SHANGHAI

Changhai, le 21 April 1931

Cher Monsieur,

Je vous remercie bien vivement de votre aimable
lettre du 18 courant.

Ci-joint je vous envoie une liste contenant les
noms des journaux et les dates de leurs articles dans
lesquels mon nom a été mentionné.

Veuillez agréer, cher Monsieur, l'expression de mes
sentiments les plus distingués.

Dr. Tsu Min-ye

Dr. Tsu Min-ye.

Monsieur le Commissioner of Police,
185, Foochow Rd.

6th 12th 5

April 25, 1939.

Morning Translation

DR. CHU MIN-NYI'S NOTICE

Dr. Chu Min-nyi publishes the following notice in the "Ta Mei Pao" and other local newspapers to-day:-

"I have been the Director of the Institut Technique Franco-Chinois for the past twelve years. Since the withdrawal of our forces from Shanghai, I have remained in Shanghai, devoting my whole time to the affairs of the institut. As this institut was established jointly by China and France for an exchange of culture between the two countries and to train industrial experts, its existence has close connection with the diplomatic relations between the two nations. I have, therefore, forsaken my political life and devoted my attention to the institut.

"Personally, I am not concerned in monetary profit or in official life, but I find profound interest in music, plays, athletics and physical culture. These are my favourite pastimes and it is known to all.

"I knew nothing of Mr. Wang Ching-wei's departure from Chungking last year. I learnt about it only on the following day when I read the newspapers. I have no advance information of his departure nor have I ever made any statement on his departure. Much speculation about me has existed owing to a misunderstanding.

"I have been very careful and apart from attending to the affairs of the institut and offering my writings for sale for relief purposes, I have always remained indoors and taken no part in any activities. Yet despite all this, my name was mentioned in the telegram sent to General Chiang Kai-shek by local public bodies. The allegations contained in that telegram were based entirely on lies, to say nothing of the fact that the names of the so-called public bodies were not published in the telegram.

"I was informed of the rumours by my friends but I did not take them seriously. However, I now deem it necessary to make an explanation in view of the fact that the allegations directed against me have become more and more outrageous.

"In short, I will continue my present mode of life and will attend to the affairs of the Institut Technique Franco-Chinois. I will take no part in any political activities.

"I publish this notice for the information of the general public."

Morning Leader (Comment) :-

Advice to Dr. Chu Min-Nyi

To-day, Dr. Chu Min-nyi publishes a notice in various local Chinese newspapers stating that he is not interested in political affairs and that he is attending only to the affairs of the Institut Technique Franco-Chinois. At this time when rumours are prevalent it is interesting to note that Dr. Chu denies that he is engaged in any political activities. However we are of the opinion that Dr. Chu's notice is not sufficient to dispel the rumours. Dr. Chu is a close relative of Wang Ching-wei. Now he states that he is not following Wang but he says nothing about Wang's rebellious acts. Being a member of the C.E.C. of the Party, Dr. Chu cannot remain silent towards Wang's revolt. If he desires to refute these rumours, it would be better for Dr. Chu to issue a more detailed report.

April 24, 1939.

Morning Translation.

Ta Mei Pao :-

STUDENTS AND DR. CHU MIN-NYI

The following letter issued in the name of the students of the Institut Technique Franco-Chinois was received by this paper last night:-

"On the first day of the propaganda week of the national spiritual mobilization, the following unfortunate affair took place in our institut:-

'The latest issue of our wall newspaper contained several articles about Wang Ching-wei. Our Director, Dr. Chu Min-nyi, who is a close relation of Wang Ching-wei, instructed the Dormitory Caretaker, Mr. Chu (丁), at 7.30 p.m. April 19 to remove all these newspapers from the walls.

'We, of course, could not tolerate this. Consequently the entire body of students of the institut approached Director Chu Min-nyi and requested an explanation of his attitude and of the following matters:-

(1) Why are certain persons who are neither students nor employees of the institut and who are subscribers to the "Sin Shun Pao," an organ of the puppet government, living in the school premises?

(2) Has the anti-Wang movement any political significance?

(3) Is the national spiritual mobilization a means of help to schools for the oppression of the students?"

"We were given the following reply:-

'Mr. Wang Ching-wei is my relation but this is a private matter. As regards other affairs, I have no interest in them. Therefore, clear discrimination should be made between matters that are of a private and those of a public nature.

'The duty of students is to study. The affair of Mr. Wang Ching-wei is a political problem and as we are members of education circles, there is no need for us to take part in or express our views about such affairs.

'As regards the "Sin Shun Pao," it has been subscribed for so that people may learn something about the other party; to read it can in no way be regarded as a traitorous act.

'You are fortunate to have me as your Director. Why, of the 450,000,000 people in this country, should you have to be my pupils? Of all the principals of schools, I have given the most financial assistance to the students.'

"We have given a clear outline of the incident and in conclusion we sincerely hope that Director Chu will come to his senses and join the students in the anti-Wang movement, or else we will do all in our power to bring about the realization of this important movement at whatever cost. Finally we request that you, Mr. Editor, will render us your strong help."

new 20 1939

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

LOCAL PUBLIC BODIES REQUEST KUOMINTANG TO PUNISH CHOW
VAI-HAI AND OTHER WANG CHING-WEI'S ADHERENTS

Yesterday various public bodies in Shanghai sent the following telegram to General Chiang Kai-shek :-
"Since the rebellion of Wang Ching-wei, Chow Vai-hai (周佛海), Ling Pah-sun (林柏生), Chu Min-nyi (褚民誼) and other followers of Wang Ching-wei have been actively working for the enemy. We request you to call a meeting of the Central Executive Committee and of the Central Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang to dismiss Chow Vai-hai and others from the Kuomintang, to relieve them of their official appointments and to punish them, thereby upholding discipline in the Party."

Kuo Chi Jih Pao publishes the following article :-

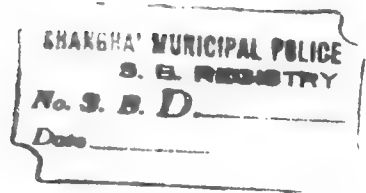
Chu Min-nyi Asked to Issue a Formal Statement of
His Attitude

Dr. Chu Min-nyi's name is being mentioned in many telegraphic reports sent out by Reuter's and the United Press from Chungking; it also appears in the list of Wang Ching-wei's adherents as published by the "Sin Hwa Jih Pao" (新華日報). A telegram of the United Press even said: "According to a statement made by Mrs. Wang Ching-wei, her husband has not left Hanoi for Shanghai, but Chow Vai-hai, Chu Min-nyi and others are now very active in Shanghai and are making preparations for her husband."

Dr. Chu's relationship with Wang Ching-wei is known to all. As he is now suspected of taking part in Wang's activities, it will be advisable for him to issue a formal statement clarifying his stand.

According to information given out by persons closely associated with Dr. Chu, he has even accused the newspapers, which had published reports about him, of being communist papers and has requested the Settlement authorities to suppress them. While we are unable to confirm this information, we hope that it is not true.

We again suggest that Dr. Chu will issue a formal statement informing the public of his stand.



April 18,

39.

Mr. Tsu Min-yee
Institut Technique Franco-Chino,
1195, Rue Lafayette,
FRENCH CONCESSION.

Sir:

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter dated April 13, 1939, and will, as far as possible, try and persuade the Press not to embarrass you by misleading statements.

It might be best if you furnished all papers with a clear statement of facts, to prevent the circulation of rumours.

I have the honour to be,

Sir:

Your obedient Servant,

Sd. K. M. Bourne.

Commissioner of Police.

W/.

Date April 18, 1939.

(Special Branch) Office Notes
Commissioner.

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 19 1939	
F. B. I.	
No. S. B. D.	
Date	

Sir,

Reference attached complaint by Dr. Chu Min-yea,

I do not see that we can do much as the particular articles are more or less news items and cannot be classed as inciting. Waung Ching-wei is in the public eye at the moment and any police attempt to induce the press to leave Dr. Chu alone would in all probability have an effect the reverse from that desired. Dr. Chu's allegation that the Chinese newspapers concerned are communistic is absurd.

D. C. (Special Branch)

D. C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. B. Special

REPORT

Date: Apr. 17, 1938.

Subject: Complaints of Dr. Tsu Min-yee

Made by: and Forwarded by: D. S. McKeown.

With reference to the attached translation of a letter dated April 13 addressed to the Commissioner of the Shanghai Municipal Police by Dr. Tsu Min-yee (also known as Chu Min-nyi 褚民誼), Director of the Institut Technique Franco-Chinois, 1195 Rue Lafayette, French Concession, enquiries made by C.A. Loh Sih-kyi show that Dr. Tsu's complaint is due to the publication by the "Shun Pao" (申報), the "Standard" (文匯報) and all other local newspapers of a Chungking telegram (translation marked "A" attached) on the activities of Chow Vai-hai (周佛海), ex-Deputy Chief of the Central Publicity Department of the Kuomintang, and of Chu Min-nyi in Shanghai.

It will be recalled that Dr. Tsu is not only a relative of Wang Ching-wei, but he is one of Wang's most trusted adherents and was Chief Secretary to the Executive Yuan of the National Government in 1936 when Wang Ching-wei was Chairman of the Yuan. He resigned this post at the same time that Wang retired from the Chairmanship in favour of General Chiang Kai-shek. He is still a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang.

Dr. Tsu used to leave Shanghai frequently to pay visits to Wang, but since Wang's flight from Chungking to Hanoi, Dr. Tsu has remained in Shanghai and kept his movements secret because he has been annoyed by local Chinese journalists, some of whom

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

- 2 -

Station.

Date..... 19

Subject

Made by
.../.../... by

have accused him of being Wang's Shanghai delegate. Despite the fact that Dr. Tsu has announced (see translation marked *B* attached - published by the "Sun Pao" 奮報, a mosquito daily, on April 17) that at present he has no political connection with Wang, the Chinese community do not believe this.

There is no truth in the allegation made by Dr. Tsu in his letter against eight local Chinese dailies, one weekly and one mosquito paper that they have communistic tendencies. The following are some particulars relating to each of these publications:-

- 1) The "Shun Pao" is the oldest Chinese newspaper and recognized by the public as a commercial newspaper.
- 2) The "News Digest" (譯報) published by Mr. Sanders-Bates and Mr. Bonner of the University Press. The Japanese owned "Sin Shun Pao" recently alleged that this paper has communist tendencies but in reality (it is being financially supported by Tu Yueh-sun (杜月笙) in Hongkong. Ning Ching-ping (任於蘋), Manager of the paper, was recently sent to Shanghai from Hongkong.
- 3) The "Standard" is published by Mr. H.M. Cumine.
- 4) The "Morning Leader" (導報) is also published by the University Press but is being financially supported by Yu Yu-jen (于右任), Chairman of the Control Yuan of the National Government.
- 5) The "Ta Mei Wan Pao" (大美晚報) is published by

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station.

Date..... 19

- 3 -

Subject

Made by Forwarded by.....

Mr. C.V. Starr. Its office is in the French Concession. It is a Chinese edition of the "Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury".

- 6) The "Hwa Mei Wan Pao" (華美晚報), which is incorporated in the State of Delaware, U.S.A., is published by Mr. H. P. Mills but it is managed by Chu Tso-dong (朱作同) and several others.
- 7) The "Kuo Chi Jih Pao" (國際日報) is published by Mr. Kelambi, a British subject.
- 8) The "Ta Ying Yeh Pao" (大英夜報) is published by the University Press.
- 9) The "News Digest" Weekly is published by the University Press.
- 10) The "Shanghai Daily News" (上海日報) is a mosquito daily and is published by one Wong Sih-zung (王雪塵).

DBK
P.A. to D.C. (Su Br.)
18/4

Im. A.
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

April 12, 1939.

Morning Translation.

Standard and other local newspapers (Chungking telegram) :-

WANG CHING-WEI BELIEVED TO BE IN HONGKONG

Well informed quarters here discredit the reports of the arrival of Wang Ching-wei in Canton; they are of the opinion that the reports of Wang's arrival at Hongkong are comparatively more reliable.

According to a report published by the "Shih Shih Hsin Pao" (時事新報), Chow Vai-wei (周佛海) and Chu Min-nyi (褚民誼), the followers of Wang Ching-wei, have established a secret organ in Shanghai to secure intelligence reports on behalf of Wang Ching-wei and to make preparations for Wang's arrival in Shanghai.

News Digest (Comment) :-

Wang Ching-Wei's Acts Criticized

The treasonable acts of traitor Wang Ching-wei have been exposed. He not only deserves denunciation by the people, but should be given capital punishment. To prevent elements like Wang Ching-wei from engaging in traitorous activities, we should energetically promote the national spiritual mobilization. Whoever issues a statement similar to that of traitor Wang Ching-wei should be denounced and whoever has any close relations with elements of Wang's Clique or undertakes the printing of pro-Wang Ching-wei magazines or newspapers should be regarded as associates of traitor Wang Ching-wei and should be warned.

In the meantime, we should endeavour to intensify our confidence in the war of resistance and make a thorough study of the treasonable expressions of traitor Wang Ching-wei so as to deal a severe blow to all who advocate anti-Communist slogans in support of the enemy. In short, we should overthrow all such traitors so as to prevent them from expressing more foolish statements.

News Digest publishes the following letter written by one Tseng Fu (征夫) :-

Wang Ching-Wei to Publish Paper in Shanghai

According to reports appearing in local papers to-day, traitor Wang Ching-wei has secretly arrived in Shanghai and is planning to publish a newspaper entitled "Min Lih" ("People's Strength" 民力報). As we are connected with cultural circles, we should urge all people in Shanghai to start a joint opposition against this traitor. All the 4,000,000 residents in Shanghai bitterly hate the enemy.

One day I happened to be taking food in a certain small eating house on Honan Road. Occupying the same table with me was an old man of the workman type. He was enjoying his wine and at the same time reading a newspaper. Suddenly, he shouted: "Niang-ka-Pee! Should Wang Ching-wei come to Shanghai, I will be the first to kill him."

April 12, 1939.

Morning Translation.

He seemed to be so overwhelmed with anger that he began to bang the table with his fist.

When I had finished my food and left the shop, I still heard him shouting: ".....How could he have such a thick face as to come to Shanghai?"

Morning Leader and other local newspapers publish the following article :-

Arrest of Wang Ching-wei Urged by Students' League

The Shanghai Municipality Students' League has sent the following telegram to Chairman Lin Sen of the National Government and General Chiang Kai-shek of the Military Affairs Commission, urging the arrest of Wang Ching-wei:-

Despite his expulsion from the Kuomintang Party following his rebellious activities against the Kuomintang Government in conspiracy with the enemy and the despatch of ridiculous telegrams, Wang Ching-wei is unrepentant; on the contrary, he has entered into a secret agreement with Hiranuma, the enemy Premier, to overthrow the Kuomintang Government and to do harm to the Chinese race. His crime deserves more than death. We therefore hope the National Government will:-

- (1) Arrest Wang Ching-wei and deal with him according to law.
 - (2) Apprehend all persons connected with Wang's Clique and suppress all wavering elements.
 - (3) Consolidate the unification of the country and fight to the end in the war of resistance.
- We, students of the city of Shanghai, pledge our support to the Government.

The Shanghai Municipality Students' League has also issued the following manifesto addressed to the students of various schools:-

Wang Ching-wei has been expelled from the Kuomintang since December last year and nothing further was done to him in the hope that he will repent and re-assert himself. Instead of doing so, he is advocating surrender and continuing his activities of selling his country. Furthermore, he has despatched followers to create disturbance at various places, thereby showing his servility to the enemy. In short, he is working for the ruin of China.

Now the "Ta Kung Pao" has openly exposed Wang's secret treaty with the Japanese and according to news from reliable sources, members of Wang's Clique, such as Chow Vai-hai and others, have secretly come to Shanghai to undertake treasonable activities. There is no difference between these persons and Wang Keh-min (王克敏) or Liang Hung-tee (梁鴻楷). We should seriously undertake the responsibility of traitor extermination work.

April 12, 1939.

Morning Translation.

- (1) Extend the anti-Wang movement.
- (2) Suppress the elements of Wang's Clique in the schools.
- (3) Exterminate those elements who are in favour of peace.
- (4) Enforce the national spiritual mobilization and consolidate the unification between teachers and students.

April 12, 1939.

Morning Translation.

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- (2) Suppress the elements of Wang's Clique in the schools.
- (3) Exterminate those elements who are in favour of peace.
- (4) Enforce the national spiritual mobilization and consolidate the unification between teachers and students.

April 17, 1939.

Afternoon Translation.

Fun Pao (奮報), a mosquito paper, published the following article on April 16 :-

Dr. Chu Min-Nyi Takes No Part in Political Affairs

Like Chen Kung Poh (陈公博), Tseng Chung-rin (曾仲鸣), Ling Pah-sun (林柏生) and Chow Vai-hai (周伟海), Dr. Chu Min-nyi (褚民谊) is also a trusted follower of Wang Ching-wei. This is known to everybody. However, following the announcement of Wang Ching-wei's proposals for peace, all his followers have been very active with the exception of Dr. Chu who has been reticent and has done nothing to draw public attention to his movements.

Recently, reports have appeared in local newspapers to the effect that in company with Chow Vai-hai, Dr. Chu has established in Shanghai a secret organization which is undertaking the transmission of intelligence reports on behalf of Wang Ching-wei and making preparations for Wang's arrival in Shanghai. No confirmation of this report is available, but several days ago when our reporter was having an interview with him, Dr. Chu, when questioned by a friend regarding his political tendencies, stated that of all persons he was the first to ignore political affairs altogether and that he is now devoting his attention to social problems free from political connections. He will talk no more of politics. Whether these are the true intentions of Dr. Chu, we cannot say.

MEMO.

S. 5

What are the
articles about
which he complains.

712

712

14/4

D.C. Special Branch.

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH

INSTITUT TECHNIQUE FRANCO-CHINOIS

1195, Rue Lafayette.

Shanghai, April 13, 1939

Sir,

I have the honour to bring to your notice the fact that mosquito newspapers and even the larger dailies published in the Settlement have had stories issued that reflect greatly to my discredit.

Despite my kinship with Mr. WANG CHING WEI, I have no political connection with him. Since the start of the war, that is to say since August 13, 1937, I have remained continually in Shanghai, busying myself with the affairs of the Institut Technique Franco-Chinois, of which I am the director, as well as with matters relating to physical and commercial education.

I will therefore be greatly obliged if you would give the necessary instructions for these fantastic articles to be suppressed, since similar rumours may well sully my personal reputation as well as endanger my personal safety.

In the hope that you will assist me in these circumstances, I have to

etc., etc.,

Dr. TSU MIN-YEH.

Attached herewith is a list of these papers, which are all of communistic tendencies.

Commissioner of Police,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

TRANSLATION

Shun Pao, Shanghai Road.

News Digest, 5th floor, No. 160 Avenue Edward VII.

Lau Pang-jung (勞 彭 宗).

Lien Nah-zue (林 納 佐).

Standard, Foochow Road.

Fsu An-ping (傅 安 平).

Morning Leader, 130 Ningpo.

Fsung (馮).

Ta Mei Wan Pao, 19 Avenue Edward VII.

Wong Chai-ying (黃 嘉 英).

Hwa Mei Wan Pao, 172 Avenue Edward VII.

Wong Zung-loo (王 人 路).

Kuo Chi Jih Pao,

Wang Nyi-chien (汪 龍 泉).

Ta Ying Yeh Pao, 130 Ningpo Road.

Ping Tso-zung (平 祖 仁).

News Digest Weekly, 2nd floor, 117 Avenue Edward VII.

Chang Zuh-ying (張 若 英).

Mei Kai (梅 益).

Shanghai Daily News.

院學工立國法中
號五九一一路德斐辣
INSTITUT TECHNIQUE FRANCO-CHINOIS
1195, RUE LAFAYETTE

SHANGHAI
S. R. 11
No S. R. 11
Date

TEL. 72331
ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE.
"FRANCHICO" SHANGHAI

Changhai, le 13 AVRIL 1938.

Monsieur le Directeur,

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire connaître que des journaux acoustiques et même les grands quotidiens, publiés dans le Settlement International, ont fait courir depuis quelque temps des nouvelles tendancieuses sur mon compte.

Malgré mes relations de parenté avec M. Wang Ching-wei, je n'ai avec lui aucun rapport politique. Depuis le commencement de la guerre, c'est-à-dire depuis le 13 août 1937, je suis resté continuellement à Changhai, m'occupant des affaires de l'Institut Technique franco-chinois, dont je suis directeur, ainsi que des questions intéressant l'éducation physique et l'industrie.

Je vous serais très obligé de vouloir bien donner les instructions nécessaires pour que la publication de

Monsieur le Directeur

des Services de Police

de la Concession Internationale

de Shanghai.

ces nouvelles fantaisistes soit supprimée, étant donné que pareils bruits pourront porter atteinte non seulement à ma réputation, mais encore à ma sécurité personnelle.

Dans l'espoir que vous voudrez bien m'aider en cette circonstance, je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Directeur, l'expression de mes sentiments les plus distingués.

Dr. Tsu Min-ye

Dr. Tsu Min-ye

Ci-joint la liste de ces journaux, tous de tendance communiste.

Hwa Mei Wan Pao of April 15 :-

ACTIVITIES OF THE WANG CHING-WEI CLIQUE

Of late, reports have been current about the activities and arrival of Wang Ching-wei in Shanghai. According to information secured by our reporter, Wang Ching-wei has not come to Shanghai, and even his followers, Chow Vei-hai (周維海) and Ling Pah-sun (林柏生) have not been here. With the exception of Kao Chung-wu (高宗武) and Li Sung-wu (李士群) who came to Shanghai in March and left on March 29, the only members of the Wang Ching-wei Clique at present active in Shanghai are one Chu (褚), one Tsang (桑) and some others, and it is likely that they will fall in their intrigues because of the hatred of the local Chinese residents towards them.

According to other information received, Mrs. Wang Ching-wei nee Chen Pih-chuin has actually arrived in Shanghai.

April 17, 1939.

Afternoon Translation.

Shanghai Daily News (上海时报), a mosquito paper :-

ACTIVITIES OF FOLLOWERS OF WANG CHING-WEI IN SHANGHAI

Recently Wang Ching-wei issued another telegram in favour of peace. He also made a statement on the assassination of Tseng Chung-ming (曾中明). Both the telegram and the statement contained false allegations against high Kuomintang officials.

The telegram is very long and was published in full by the "Hwa Nan Jih Pao" (华南日报), Hongkong. No other Chinese papers in the country published the telegram.

There appeared in Shanghai recently copies of a coloured booklet containing Wang Ching-wei's telegram. The will of Tseng Chung-ming is published on the front page. Ignorant persons have been engaged to distribute them stealthily among pedestrians. Copies have been sent by post to various public bodies, organizations and well-known residents of Shanghai.

It is reported that this work is being directed by Chow V-i-hai (周伟海) who secretly arrived in Shanghai a few days ago. A considerable sum of money was spent on this.

Wang Ching-Wei's Press Policy

The report to the effect that Wang Ching-wei has arrived in Shanghai cannot be confirmed. However, some of his followers are very active here. They are attempting to buy over certain newspapers and will engage in propaganda for peace.

As the peace atmosphere has been very thick in Shanghai since the withdrawal of the Chinese forces from this city, there is no need for Wang Ching-wei and his tamed "dogs" to come here to promote such a peace movement.

It is learned that a certain daily newspaper will make its first appearance before long. It is managed by Wang's followers. It is further said that a certain evening paper has been bought over by the Wang Clique.

We must break down the newspaper policy of Wang Ching-wei.

Ta Ying Yeh Pao (16/4) :-

Ling Pah-sun is Here

According to information secured from well informed circles, Ling Pah-sun (梁伯山), a running dog of Wang Ching-wei, is actually in Shanghai. He is now staying in Hongkew.

He intends to ask certain persons for permission to give an entertainment to newspapermen in their names with the object of testing the attitude of local newspapermen towards Wang Ching-wei's Clique.

April 17, 1939.

Morning Translation.

Standard 1:-

JAPANESE PLANNING FORMATION OF A "REBIRTH SOCIETY"

According to information secured from certain sources, the Japanese are again making use of certain unscrupulous elements to form a so-called "Rebirth Society" (復興社) with the special object of causing destruction to important structures. The authorities of the International Settlement sometime ago arrested an offender who made a statement from which many clues were obtained.

On the early morning of April 15, the Police of the International Settlement and the French Concession made 20 arrests at certain places. Upon being questioned, the prisoners stated that their headquarters are located in Hongkew and that they are ignorant people receiving a certain sum as allowance every month to undertake certain propaganda work. The authorities of the two Settlements are paying close attention to the matter.

Fun Pao (舊報), a mosquito paper of April 16 :-

Min Kuo News Agency Being Established

The followers of Wang Ching-wei in Shanghai have become more active since the arrival of Chow Vai-hai (周維海), Ling Fah-sun (林福生), Li Sun-wu (李璽五) and others.

It is reported that the "New China Rebirth Society" (新中國復興社), a secret organization formed by them in Shanghai, has held meetings at a certain apartment during the past few days to discuss certain matters. It was decided at these meetings that work be carried out on a large scale in accordance with the plans of Wang Ching-wei for the betrayal of China. They will first try to buy over newspapers, printing offices and shameless people connected with culture.

The Min Kuo News Agency (民國通訊社) which is being formed by Wang's followers is being directed behind the scenes by Tsang (章), Ying (殷) and others. It has an office on Szechuen Road and will issue news sheets in a few days. A newspaper, a sister paper to the "Sin Shun Pao" (Japanese owned Chinese language newspaper) will make its first appearance next month. Besides this, they are attempting to mix in cultural, educational and commercial circles with the object of obstructing China's war of resistance.

It is learned that Chinese residents here are very indignant over the traitorous acts of Wang Ching-wei and his followers and intend to send a telegram to the Chungking Government asking for the issue of a circular order for their arrest.

April 17, 1939.

Morning Translation.

Shanghai Daily News, a mosquito paper, dated April 16 :-

Activities of Wang Ching-Wei's Followers in Shanghai

It is learned that Ling Pah-sun (林柏生). the principal follower of Wang Ching-wei, has arrived in Shanghai secretly and is very active. Apart from buying over a certain printing plant to expand propaganda work, Ling has made arrangements to take over two evening newspapers at a price of several tens of thousand dollars each. The arrangements for the purchase of one of these two papers have been settled. It is said that the policy of the paper will be changed.

Hwa Mei Chen Pao published the following article on April 16 :-

The activities of the followers of Wang Ching-wei in Shanghai are gradually becoming more apparent. A certain printing plant on Avenue Road has been bought over and renamed the Hsin --- Printing Press (新 --- 印刷所). Preparations are being made for the publication of a paper to be known as ----Daily News.

Hua Mei Chen Pao and other local newspapers :-

Wang Ching-wei to Start New Paper in Shanghai

Wang Ching-wei is now clearly a traitor and betrayer of the Kuomintang and the nation. He conspired with Prince Konoye, the former Japanese Premier, for the conclusion of a secret treaty. He is advocating peace. Wang is being denounced by the whole nation and the National Government has been requested by the people to arrest him. Despite this nation-wide denunciation, traitor Wang Ching-wei is still continuing with his activities.

It is said that Chow Vai-hai (周佛海), one of Wang's followers, has actually arrived in Shanghai and has been very active during the past few days. He is planning to publish in Shanghai a reactionary paper like the "Sin Shun Pao," a Japanese owned Chinese language newspaper, in the hope of demoralizing the people. The paper will be called "The Far Eastern Daily News" (遠東日報) and its office will be located on Burkill Road.

Chinese-American Daily News:

WANG CHING-WEI BUYING OVER A LOCAL PAPER

Wang Ching-wei is paying no attention to the public condemnation of his peace movement and is continuing to make use of his paper in Hongkong, the "South China Daily News" (南華日報), to publish absurd statements.

It is learned that Wang recently detailed one of his favourite followers, named Kao (高), to Shanghai, with a large sum of money, to buy over a certain morning paper. Owing to financial difficulties, the paper may accept the offer, but no decision has been made.